PHD EDUCATIONAL WEEK ON TRANSFERABLE SKILLS

PADOVA, 24th of June 2021
I. Open Access and scholarly communication
Open Access and scholarly communication

Scientific communication
Publishing models, Intellectual property

Open Access
Creative Commons, Benefits of Open Access, Versioning of Record, Transformative agreements

Mandatory Open Access
European Recommendations, Italian Law, Funding Programs

OA at the University of Padova
Policy, University’s Repositories

Social networks of research
Academia.edu & ResearchGate
Scientific communication

The process of publication and dissemination of research findings

The Publication Cycle

- **Creation**: Research gets proposed, funded, and reported on.
- **Evaluation**: Academic works are evaluated for quality and edited by their peers.
- **Publication**: A publisher provides editing, layout, and publication services.
- **Dissemination and Access**: Works are distributed in print or online, through libraries, retailers, and the web.
- **Preservation**: Copies or versions of the work may be saved for posterity.
- **Reuse**: Works get read, cited, and recombined.
The traditional business model of academic publishers is to archive and disseminate works whose authors have transferred exclusive publication rights to the publisher. The revenue of publishers is based upon providing paid access to the papers.
Many Scholarly or Academic Journals require authors to sign away their rights to their own articles!

Intellectual property

Intellectual Property (IP) protects different types of intellectual creations. It is usually divided into two parts:

1. Industrial property comprises …
   - Designs and models protects the new design of an utilitarian object
   - Patent law protects new inventions

2. Literary and artistic property comprises mainly …
   - Trademark law protects signs used in commerce to distinguish the origin of goods or services

Copyright / author’s rights
Italian context into the European law framework

- **Civil Code** (art. 2575-2583)

- **Legge 22 aprile 1941 n. 633**, "Protezione del diritto d'autore e di altri diritti connessi al suo esercizio"

Amended by
- **Legge 18 agosto 2000 n. 248**, "Nuove norme di tutela del diritto di autore"
Italian context into the European law framework

**International Conventions**

- Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works
- TRIPS Agreement


Member States shall transpose the Directive by 24 months.
Authorship VS Ownership

**Moral Rights**

*Authorship* is a moral right (paternity): it can’t be transferred, bought or sold.

**Economic Rights**

*Exploitation* is an economic right: it can be transferred, bought or sold.
Focus on…
Copyrights on doctoral thesis

Be careful: your PhD thesis is public!

Your rights: Moral rights Property rights

Rights to respect: 3rd party copyright material
Focus on…
Patents and doctoral thesis

- Patent request must be submitted before the discussion of the thesis: even the simple declaration of the subject of the patent during the discussion invalidates the evaluation process of the patent.

- The period required by agencies to evaluate subjects and accept communications from submitters takes at least 18 months.

- Patent info at UNIPD

- Embargo (partial) on Doctoral Theses
"Digital" editorial model

The Web allows new type of documents, technologies and editorial policies: e-books, e-journals, databases, full text, Open Access ...

THAT MEANS

- for authors: self-publishing and cooperative text sharing, more dynamic revision process, self-archiving (especially in OA)

- for publishers: reduction of printing and distribution costs

- for readers: easily available documents, interoperability and content reuse
Open access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions.

Open Access without barriers and restrictions to scientific knowledge.

Peter Suber (2012), Open Access, MIT Press
https://cyber.harvard.edu/hoap/Open_Access_(the_book)
Open Access

It is a type of (open) access to digital contents
Any type of digital content can be openly accessible
OA particularly refers to academic, technical and scientific content
There are several editorial models and licenses compatible with OA, in constant evolution
Copyright and Creative Commons

For researchers and authors a wide variety of publishing models are emerging that do not follow the traditional academic pattern of outright assignment of copyright to publishers or data owner…
Open Licenses: Creative Commons

Creative Commons licenses by Foter (CC-BY SA)

Creative commons Licence spectrum Shaddim
Gratis = Free Access while Libre = Open Access
Which are the benefits?

Open science is a policy priority for the European Commission and the standard method of working under its research and innovation funding programmes as it improves the quality, efficiency and responsiveness of research.

When researchers share knowledge and data as early as possible in the research process with all relevant actors it helps diffuse the latest knowledge.

And when partners from across academia, industry, public authorities and citizen groups are invited to participate in the research and innovation process, creativity and trust in science increases.

European Commission - Open Science

Open Access: Benefits

- Increased Visibility
- Increased Citation Rates
- Drives Innovation
- Global Impact
- Public Access
- Comply with Funder Policies

Unique Visitors
- Subscription access articles
- Open access articles

Citation Rates
- 62% Open access articles
- 38% Subscription access articles

"Jack Andraka, a 15 year old from USA, used free articles from Google Scholar to develop a highly innovative method of detecting a rare type of pancreatic cancer."

"Piya Sorcar, founder of Teach Aids made materials & research about HIV available for free globally. The material is now available in 15 languages and has reached over 70 countries, including numerous educators, governments and NGOs."

Open Access brings new audiences to scholarly content, such as educators, business owners, support workers and so on by removing barriers of affordability and access.

Funders, such as the Research Councils, European Commission and the Wellcome Trust, mandate for open access publication of research outputs.

Open Access publishing for Aston authors: OA publishing explained – Aston University
Which are the benefits?

*Other* refers to preprint repositories containing <40 total relevant preprints. These include: AfricArXiv (OSF), AgriXiv (OSF), BioHackXiv (OSF), EarthArXiv (OSF), EcolEvoRxiv (OSF), engrXiv (OSF), Frenxiv (OSF), INA-Rxiv (OSF), IndiaRxiv (OSF), LawArXiv (OSF), MediArXiv (OSF), NutriXiv (OSF), ScienceOpen, SportRxiv (OSF), TechRxiv (IEEE), Zenodo.

Nicolas Fraser, Bianca Kramer, Github https://github.com/nicholasmfraser/covid19_preprintsCC-BY 4.0 International license.
Versioning

https://aoasg.files.wordpress.com/2013/12/hefce-publishing.jpg
OPEN ACCESS COLORS

**Green OA**
- Self-archiving in compliance with publisher's policy
- Embargo
- COST: NO
- LICENCE: AUTHOR or PUBLISHERS' CHOICE

**Diamond OA**
- Full, immediate OA publishing, without Article Processing Charge - APC
- COST: NO
- LICENCE: CREATIVE COMMONS CC BY CC BY SA

**Gold OA**
- Full, immediate OA. Author pays an APC
- COST: YES
- LICENCE: OPEN or CC LICENCE

**Hybrid OA**
- Immediate OA publish of a single article in a subscription based Journal, author pays an APC
- COST: YES
- LICENCE: CC LICENCE on single article

**Bronze OA**
- Immediate free publishing, without a clearly identifiable open licensing or OA policy
- COST: PUBLISHERS' CHOICE
- LICENCE: NO
Sherpa Romeo

Search

Enter a journal title or issn, or a publisher name below:

Journal Title or ISSN

Publisher Name

Search

You can also browse publications by publisher.
## Publisher Policy

Open Access pathways permitted by this journal's policy are listed below by article version. Click on a pathway for a more detailed view.

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<td>📦 Conditions</td>
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(pathway a)
Hybrid Open Access Journal

RED OPEN ACCESS
maximised dissemination

- Publicly funded researchers conduct research and write up results.
- Manuscripts submitted to Open Access journals & reviewed by peers.
- Manuscripts accepted for publication.
- Authors retain copyright & grant publisher ‘licence to publish’.
- OA Published versions of articles immediately accessible to public.
- Accelerated scientific progress
- Public granted reuse rights under open licenses.
- Not OA articles are locked behind paywalls.

Authors pay publisher article processing charge
Libraries purchase subscription

Model and text adapted from Timothy Vollmer and Teresa Sintere Garcia "Research article cycles":
http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Related_articles_Science.png
Trasformative agreements

From paying for reading...

Support from institution via library?

Readers / Authors

Subscriptions

Contract

Publishers
Trasformative agreements

Readers / Authors

Publisher

Support from institution via library?

... to paying for publishing
The black way

BLACK WAY

Publicly funded researchers conduct research and write up results.

Manuscripts peer review is unclear, many ethical issues are common in predatory publishing.

Manuscripts are ALWAYS accepted for publication...

Author’s rights?

Predatory journals & e-books do not have the hallmarks of legitimate scholarly contents.

Economic damage & no scientific progress.

Predatory publisher always request APC to authors.

Hints:
- https://beallslist.net/
- Think. Check. Submit.
6 WAYS TO IDENTIFY PREDATORY PUBLISHERS OR VANITY PRESS

1. The journal does not identify a formal editorial/review board.

2. The publisher has no policies or practices for digital preservation.

3. The publisher begins operations with a large fleet of journals, often using a template to quickly create each journal’s home page.

4. The publisher provides insufficient information or hides information about author fees, offering to publish an author’s paper and later sending a previously-undisclosed invoice.

5. The name of a journal does not adequately reflect its origin.

6. The journal falsely claims to have an impact factor, or uses some made up measure (e.g. viewfactor), feigning international standing.
Mandatory Open Access

OBLIGATIONS

OPPORTUNITIES
Funding programs

2008
- F P7
  - OA Pilot Deposit and OA
  - & ORD/DMP Pilot

2014
- H2020
  - OA Mandatory Deposit and OA
  - & ORD/DMP by default (exceptions)

2017
- H2020
  - OA Mandatory Deposit and OA
  - & ORD/DMP by default (exceptions)

2021
- Horizon Europe
  - OA Mandatory Deposit and OA
  - DPM in line with FAIR Mandatory
  - Open Data by default (exceptions)
  - & Open Science embedded

OpenAIRE webinar: Horizon 2020 Open Science Policies and beyond, October 22nd, 2019 by Emilie Hermans (Ghent University)
https://www.slideshare.net/OpenAIRE_eu/horizon-2020-open-science-policies-and-beyond-with-emilie-hermans-openaire
Funding programs

- projects funded with public funds (Horizon 2020, Marie Curie, ERC)

- projects funded by private foundations or entities (e.g. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation or Wikimedia Foundation)

- projects funded by institutions or research networks that adhere to Plan S
Italian law

Art. 4
Legislative Decree n. 91/2013

Research evaluation call 2015-2019
UNIPD supports Open Access

- **Statute**, Tit. III, Art. 56, Par. 3
- Endorsement to **Messina declaration** – Academic Senate, 9/11/2004
- **Policy on Open access to scientific literature** – Academic Senate, 08/06/2015
- **Regulation on Open access to UNIPD scientific production** – Academic Senate, 07/07/2017
- **Policy on the management of research data** – Academic Senate, 19/11/2018
UNIPD Repositories

Phd thesis

Research products

Research Data

Research Data Unipd

Padua Research Archive

Padua@research

Reasearch PaDUA
ART. 32.2: La domanda di ammissione all’esame finale deve essere corredata: a) da un esemplare della tesi in formato digitale per il deposito presso l’archivio dell’Ateneo che ne garantisce la conservazione e la pubblica consultabilità. Lo stesso deposito è funzionale anche ai fini di adempiere all’obbligo di deposito della tesi presso le biblioteche nazionali di Roma e Firenze. In caso di richiesta di revisioni da parte dei valutatori la tesi definitiva deve essere depositata secondo i tempi e le modalità annualmente stabilite dall’Ateneo.

[You should attach to the application to the final exam: a) a digital copy of your thesis to be stored in the Unipd institutional repository, which guarantees conservation and public accessibility. The storage meets the requirement to store the thesis in the Italian national libraries in Rome and Florence. In case the evaluator requires a revision of the thesis, the revised final version must be stored accordingly to the calendar annually established by Unipd.]
ART. 24.9: E’ condizione necessaria per il conseguimento del titolo di dottore di ricerca che il dottorando acceda al catalogo IRIS e inserisca i dati relativi alla propria produzione scientifica, se presente.

[It’s mandatory for PhD students to log into IRIS catalogue and submit information about their own scientific production, if produced.]
Padua Research Archive

- Padua Research Archive (IRIS)
- Open Access Archive
- Repository for Research Assessment
# to increase the visibility of research conducted at the University of Padova;
# to increase the relevance of scientific contributions in international consideration and encourage the comparison of ideas and positions;

# to increase efficiency in obtaining data and documents, thanks to specialized indexing;
# to centralize document management in a single collector and thereby avoid the dispersion of resources in local repositories;

# to guarantee the integrity of documents and their appropriate description, regardless of technological and instrumental changes;

# to respond to funders requirements, since in many cases they expect the submission of research products to open access repositories.

(From: Regolamento per l’Accesso Aperto alla produzione scientifica dell’Università di Padova)
Open archives
Disciplinary repositories

AgriXiv arXiv.org RePEc Earth ArXiv
EcoRxiv zenodo EdArXiv ChemRxiv
SciELO Preprints COS
medRxiv PeerJ PrePrints bioRxiv e-LiS
ENGINEERING engRxiv HUMANITIES
PsiAChi AxChi PsyArXiv COMMONS
Social networks of research

ResearchGate
Academia.edu

OA repositories
### A social networking site is not an open access repository

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Open access repositories</th>
<th>Academia.edu</th>
<th>ResearchGate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supports export or harvesting</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term preservation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sends you lots of e-mails (by default)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wants your address book</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulfills requirements of Unipd’s OA policies</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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</table>

[http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/2015/12/a-social-networking-site-is-not-an-open-access-repository](http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/2015/12/a-social-networking-site-is-not-an-open-access-repository)
Support services

In the section “About publishing” of the Library System web portal, authors will find information on Open Access, on publishing, and on the management of data.
Submit specific requests to the Library System Help Service, choosing:

- 11 Supporto Open Access (Supporto Ricerca)

Kyle James
https://www.flickr.com/photos/jameskm03/2711755476
Library System support services

Before and after publishing articles and data, improve your knowledge with:

**Scholarly Communication and principles of Open Science**

a Training Course on SBA Moodle For PhD Students, composed by five modules.

It aims to introduce early-career researchers to scientific communication and to the principles of Open Science (Open Access, Open Data, Open Licences)
Presentation by OA Support Group
University of Padova Library System

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